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SUBJECT Guerrilla Activities, East and South China

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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1. Late August and early September activities of Nationalist guerrillas in Chekiang and northern Fukien included the following:
 - a. On 26 August, a guerrilla force in the Taihu Lake (120---, 31---) area intercepted several Chinese Communist vessels loaded with grain in the vicinity of Hengching (120-31, 31-10). They captured a large quantity of grain and several Communists.
 - b. On the night of 30 August, a guerrilla force in Chekiang attacked the regional government of Chuchi (120-50, 28-45) at Hsienchu (120-43, 28-53). After three hours of fighting, they completely destroyed the government building, killed or wounded about thirty Communists, and captured twenty rifles and pistols and some classified documents.
2. In central China, the people of Hengchuan (115-10, 32-15) formed an Anti-Communist Anti-Soviet People's Army for the Protection of Home and Life (Fan Kung K'ang O Pao Chia Pao Ming Jen Min Chun) (反共抗俄保家保命人民軍) under the leadership of I Shen-min (易申民), one of the villagers. The organization numbered a thousand members by mid-September.
3. During August 1950, guerrillas under CHANG T'ing-chih (張廷芝), CHANG Peng-lou (張崩樓), LI Ting (李銘), and CHANG Shih-chang (張世章) were active in the Taching Mountains (107- , 41-), Saerhchinchiang (111-41, 40-31), and Hulashan (109- , 40-) areas, attacking Communist communications lines and village governments.
4. In southwest China, on 26 August, guerrilla elements attacked Pupeng (100-51, 25-21) and surrounded Taocan (101-14, 25-32), engaging Public Security troops in the area for two hours. On 10 September, a Nationalist guerrilla force disrupted traffic on the Kueiyang-Kwangsi Highway by destroying a bridge 158 miles south of Kueiyang.

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5. In southern Kwangtung, the MIN HSING (民興), sailing between Chanchiang (119-21, 21-11) and Maoming (110-53, 21-45), was intercepted on its way north on 10 September by a Nationalist guerrilla unit. Some supplies and weapons were captured and about twenty Chinese Communist officers and men on board were killed. In northern Kwangtung, guerrilla elements in the second week of September made a night attack on Talien (113-06, 23-40), killing or wounding about thirty Communists and capturing twenty rifles and a quantity of food.
6. August and September activities of a guerrilla battalion in South China included the following:
 - a. On the evening of 10 August 1950, about eighty guerrillas attacked the village of Shen Ch'i (深溪) in Chaoyang Hsien (116-35, 23-17), taking the Communist forces there completely by surprise. The Communists were unable to put up any resistance, and the deputy district magistrate, LI Ying (劉英) was killed. The guerrillas captured three 7.9 rifles, one sub-machine gun, and several Communist documents. Upon learning of this attack, the district commissioner immediately sent about a hundred men to defend the village. In a three hour engagement between the guerrillas and these reinforcements, the Communist commander was killed, along with about ten of his men. The guerrillas suffered only four minor casualties.
 - b. On 22 August, twenty guerrillas made an early evening attack on San Men (三門), a village in Chaoyang Hsien. The guerrillas captured the village elder, CH'AO An (趙安), a Communist, and withdrew before Communist reinforcements could be brought up.
 - c. On 23 August, the battalion ambushed five Communist trucks carrying supplies on the highway near Po Hsing Tun (伯星墩) in Tzuchin Hsien (115-13, 23-37) and forced the military platoon accompanying the convoy to surrender without firing. They killed the platoon leader CHU Shen (朱深) and ten soldiers, and imprisoned thirty. After removing 34 rifles and 150 picul of rice, the guerrillas blew up the trucks and withdrew.
 - d. A northern Kwangsi guerrilla unit on 5 September wrecked a Communist train about twenty kilometers (approximately 12 and a half miles) east of Liuchou (109-16, 24-18) station on the Hunan-Kwangsi Railroad. The guerrillas learned that a Communist freight would pass and enlisted the support of the local population in removing a section of track from the line. The train wreck resulted in the death of about eighty Communist troops, many of whom were shot as they crawled from the wreck, and the destruction of 300 Communist army uniforms. The guerrillas captured fifty picul of rice, which they distributed among the populace, and all the Communist weapons on the train.
 - e. In the Pearl River area, guerrilla activities in August resulted in the capture of 37 Communists and the death of 1,453. Propaganda among the Communists resulted in 350 defections to the guerrillas, including HUANG K'o-fu (黃可夫) and HUANG Yu-feng (黃又風), commander and deputy commander of a local unit (unidentified), on 17 September. The guerrillas during the month captured three trench mortars, 79 machine guns, 2,400 rifles, and an unstated quantity of other munitions.
 - f. About 700 guerrillas on the islands at Ta Ya Shan (大亞灣), Kuei Ling Tao (龜齡島), Shenchuanhsien (116- , 22-), southwest of Huilai Hsien

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(116-18, 23-03), attacked a unit of the Communist East River Military Sub-District, under WENG Han-k'uei (翁漢遠), on 16 September. Using two columns, of 300 and 400 respectively, the guerrillas killed and wounded about forty Communists, captured about twenty, and disarmed thirty Public Security troops and released about fifty prisoners. With over a hundred rifles, one heavy machine gun, and one light machine gun captured in the raid, the guerrillas returned to their base.

- g. A guerrilla unit in South Kwangtung under LIANG Han-hsun (梁漢勳) attacked Ch'ang T'ang Hsu (張塘墟) in Enping Hsien (112-19, 22-22) on 17 September, after the removal of a LIN Piao unit. Nearly all the local forces in K'ou An (扣安) were killed, and the guerrillas withdrew safely before the arrival of Communist reinforcements.

7. Activities in east and central China included the following:

- a. On 14 September, a guerrilla column, commanded by CH'EN Kuo-ch'in (陳果欽), engaged Communist Public Security forces at Ta Lou T'ien (大漏灘), Ta'g Shih Chen (雷石鎮), Changhua (119-14, 30-11) for about ten hours. The Communists retreated with heavy losses, but counter-attacked on 16 September. On 17 September, the guerrillas besieged the Communist reinforcements, who lost a large number of men. The following day, the Communists retreated toward Changhua and Hsichiao (119-14, 30-07), having lost over sixty men killed and three captured, besides two carbines, 14 rifles, and two cases of ammunition.
- b. A guerrilla unit in the Yangchenghu (120- , 31-) area, organized under HU Chao-han (胡肇漢) in May 1949, had increased from about ninety men and forty rifles to over 1,200 men, all armed, by August 1950. When Communist forces attacked the unit in mid-August, about 200 Communists were killed but the guerrilla unit was forced to withdraw to the Taihu area because of shortage of ammunition.
- c. On 8 September, the two detachments of guerrillas in the Kiangsi border area, numbering about 5,000 men, captured Kuangchang Hsien (116-06, 26-46). They captured the magistrate, YANG YU-ch'ing (楊玉清), and a hundred Communist workers, besides about 300 rifles and pistols, two machine guns, and a large quantity of ammunition and grain belonging to the Hsien Public Security and Self-Defense units. On the following day, a regiment of Communist reinforcements arrived, and the guerrillas were also reinforced by about 6,000 men from two additional detachments. After three days of fighting, the Communists were routed. The guerrillas occupied the town for a week and then withdrew.
- d. About 1,500 anti-Communist guerrillas were recruited in Yangchung Hsien (119-49, 32-13) in August 1950. The local Communist forces, since they numbered only 1,200 men, remained within the city limits and stayed out of the villages in August because Communist tax collectors had been killed by the guerrillas locally. Although the guerrilla position in the area was strong, they were unable to launch an attack on the Communist forces in the city because they were so short of ammunition.
- e. On 1/ September, two detachments, numbering about 7,000 guerrillas, in eastern Kiangsi, took advantage of the departure of one of LIN Piao's regiments

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from Chinchí (116-48, 27-53) and launched an assault on the hsien. They captured the town, the magistrate HO Hsiu-ch'eng (何修成), the second district administrator HUANG Yün (黃雲), 18 officers, and about 800 soldiers of a Communist Self-Defense unit, in addition to over a thousand rifles, nine light and heavy machine guns, and two million picul of rice. The rice was distributed to the local populace and farmers, and the guerrillas withdrew before Communist reinforcements could be brought in.

8. Two Communist units in south China defected and joined pro-Nationalist guerrilla forces. The Communist Public Security troops in Huiyang (114-26, 23-05), consisting of 1,300 men, went over to the guerrillas on 8 July and have since been cooperating with organized guerrilla units in the Peichiang (113- , 24-), Huiyang, and Polo (114-17, 23-09) areas. Approximately 1,000 Public Security troops in Hsinfeng (114-06, 24-07) equipped with rifles also joined Peichiang units on 16 September and are operating in the Hsinfeng area.

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